

IDP PROTECTION ASSESSMENT REPORT (IDPPAR)

FORCE DISPLACEMENT IN BRGY. GADUNGAN, SULTAN SA BARONGIS, MAGUINDANAO

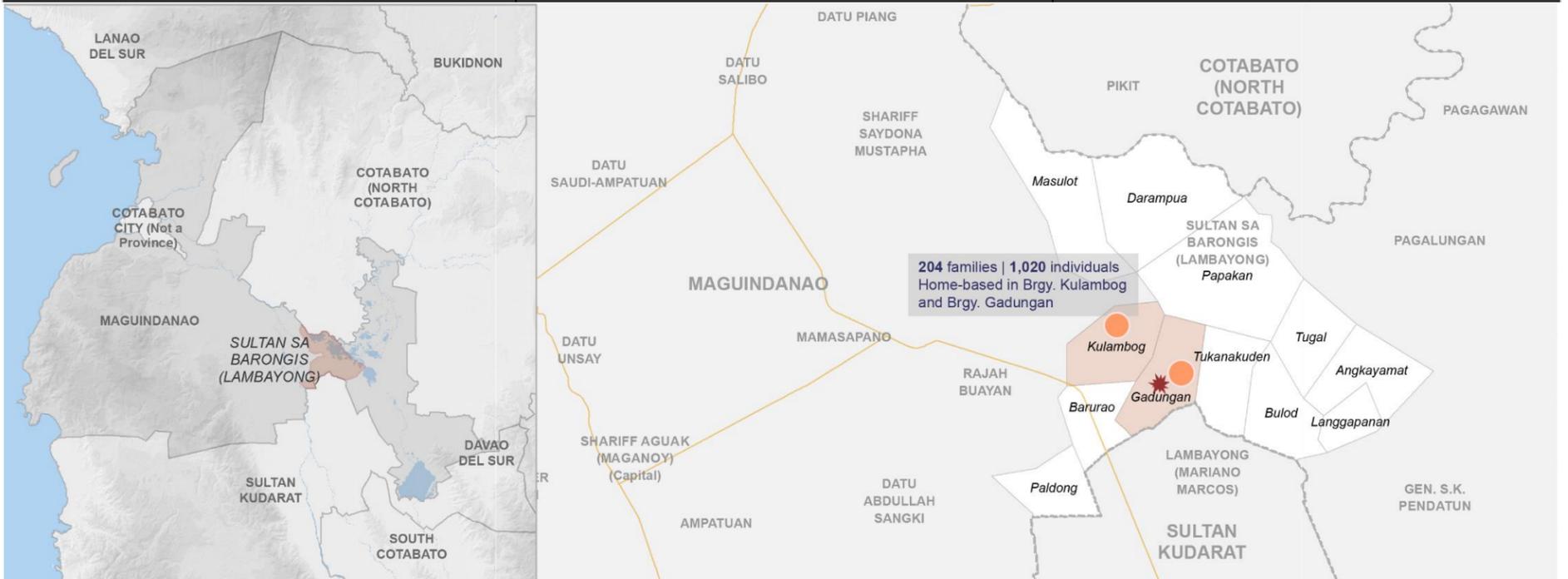
2021


UNHCR exists to protect and assist everyone who has been affected by forced displacement in Mindanao. To coordinate assistance to IDPs, we use a cluster approach. UNHCR works closely with the government and Mindanao Humanitarian Team to identify needs of IDPs in areas of assistance, such as shelter, health care, shelter and protection. We assume a coordination and operational delivery role in IDP situations to ensure protection is central to our work in order to prevent further displacement.

IDPPAR no. 03, Issue no. 01, 2021 | 05 March 2021

DATE OF DISPLACEMENT: 26/02/2021	TIME OF DISPLACEMENT: 11:00 PM	GPS COORDINATES (If available):
BARANGAY: Gadungan	MUNICIPALITY: Sultan sa Barongis	PROVINCE: Maguindanao
TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Recurrent Please refer to issue #		
REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> NATURAL DISASTER	<input type="checkbox"/> ARMED CONFLICT
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VIOLENCE	
Please specify: Rido / Clan Feud		

Issue No. 01	Update No. 01	Date of assessment: 02 March 2021
---------------------	----------------------	--



INCIDENT BACKGROUND

On 26 February 2021 at around 11 o'clock in the evening, a firefight ensued in Brgy. Gadungan, Sultan sa Barongis Municipality. Based on the information from the local government unit, the group of the village chieftain in Brgy. Gadungan and an armed group allegedly affiliated with National Guard of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front- Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (MILF-BIAF) were involved in the firefight due to long standing dispute that remains unsettled and triggered by the provocative acts from both parties. The incident resulted to the death of one person and wounded four persons who were involved in the firefight.

The said gunfight led to the displacement of approximately 204 families approximately 1,020 individuals who were forced to flee their homes in Brgy. Gadungan and have sought refuge in Sitio Libul, Brgy. Kulambog in the same municipality.

CURRENT SITUATION

On 2 March 2021, a joint field assessment was conducted by Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD- BARMM), Community and Family Services International (CFSI), and local officials of Sultan Sa Barongis - Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer and, Municipal Social Welfare Officer at the following displacement sites: (1) Sitio Proper 1 and 2, Pangawilan of Barangay Gadungan; and (2) Sitio Leba, Barangay Kulambog, all in Sultan Sa Barongis Municipality. Based on the data gathered in the assessment, there were 204 families that are still displaced and have sought temporary shelter with their relatives that are in Barangay Gadungan and Barangay Kulambog.

The tension between the warring factions was pacified by a task force that was formed to serve as negotiating panel. The task force is composed of representatives from Local Government Unit (LGU), Coordinating Committee on the Cessation of Hostilities (CCCH), MILF leaders from the national guard of BIAF and the 105th Base Command, 33rd Infantry Battalion of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Philippine National Police (PNP), and the council of elders.

Based on actual interview with the IDPs, the task force has informed them that they can safely return to their places of origin. Most of the displaced families are reluctant to return because of fear from the reoccurrence of firefight as the conflict between the parties remain unsettled.

INCIDENT KEY FIGURES





PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

I. THREAT TO LIFE, SAFETY AND SECURITY

Protection assessment considers the various threats to life, safety and security of displaced persons stemming from crime, violence, armed conflict or nature disaster.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	<p>The unresolved and recurring conflict between the warring parties continue to threaten the lives and safety of the civilians, this also resulted to cyclical displacement and continue to hamper peace and security in the municipality.</p> <p>Though the tension has already been managed by the LGU with the support of the MILF, AFP, PNP and council of Elders, the IDPs are still reluctant to return to their places of origin because of fear from the reoccurrence of firefright.</p>	<p>A special body or task force composed of representative from LGU, CCCH, PNP, National Guard (BIAF), 33RD IB AFP, 105TH Base Command of MILF and Council of Elders was created at the LGU level to manage the tension.</p>	<p>Government to continue facilitating peace and reconciliation between the warring parties and come up with a genuine resolution on the root-cause of the conflict.</p>

II. SHELTER

Meet the need for roofing and other materials from local sources if possible

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
2	<p>Undetermined number of houses were hit and slightly damaged due to the firefright.</p>	<p>Referral to the LGU for their appropriate action.</p>	<p>Damage and needs assessment in the affected barangay to determine the extent of the reported damage to civilian houses and other properties.</p> <p>Provision of materials for the repair of the damaged houses.</p>

III. FOOD AND NUTRITION

Ensure that IDPs receive a minimum basic food ration.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
3	<p>IDPs food stocks brought during the evacuation will no longer suffice should they continue to stay longer in their temporary settlements.</p>	<p>The legislative office of the Sultan Sa Barongis Municipality under the leadership of the Vice Mayor and the president of the Association of Barangay Chairpersons (ABC) have provided 150 food packs consist of 5 kilos of rice per pack; 5 sacks of rice (50 kilos per sack) from the member of Maguindnao Provincial Board, Hon. Jofner M. Angas.</p> <p>Another food packs from the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (MDRRMC) will be distributed to the IDPs.</p>	<p>Continue to monitor the situation and food status of the IDPS and ensure sustained food ration should return is not feasible and displacement becomes protracted.</p>

IV. WASH

Ensure sanitary facilities such as showers, toilets and washing areas are in place.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
4	<p>The IDPs mostly depend on the untested shallow well and a handpump as source of drinking water closely situated at the displacement sites.</p>	<p>Issue on access to water was referred by CFSI to LGU. Follow-up on the LGU's actions will follow.</p>	<p>Water-testing of the source of drinking water. Provision of potable water source available to all IDPs should their current drinking water source found to be not safe.</p>
5	<p>Many IDPs lacks hygiene materials specially the women and girls.</p>	<p>UnYPhil women provided hygiene kits consist of facemask, soap and toothbrush to 50 IDP families.</p>	<p>Provision of additional hygiene kits to cater all IDPs in the area.</p>

V. EDUCATION

Particular attention must be placed on the risks faced by adolescent girls, such as lack of access to education.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
6	<p>Schooling of children was hampered. They were not able to submit their modules on time to their teachers.</p> <p>The recurring displacement may trigger lack of interest to study which may lead to the increase of out-of- school youth/adolescents and children in the affected barangays.</p>	<p>No reported response yet during the assessment period.</p>	<p>Support and psychosocial debriefing to the displaced children and adolescents.</p> <p>Consider the current situation and facilitate flexibility on the submission and distribution of modules.</p>

VI. HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

Report any HLP related issues.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
7	<p>Destruction of crops and livestock have been prevalent since some of their rice (palay) crops are not yet harvested.</p> <p>The IDPs are anxious about the condition of their farms and livestock left in their places of</p>	<p>No reported response yet during the assessment period.</p>	<p>Establish conditions that would encourage IDP's safe and voluntary return like genuine resolution of the conflict, or negotiate access of IDPs to attend their farms and livestock left in their places of origin.</p>



PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

origin. Their farm crops are at-risk to damage if left unattended for a long period of time.

Referral to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR) – BARMM for the provision of vegetable and crop seedlings.

VII. HEALTH

Ensure that IDPs have access to health facilities.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
8	COVID – 19 preventive health protocols were not observed in the IDP site. IDPs do not wear face mask.	No reported response yet during the assessment period.	Information on COVID-19 awareness is needed.

VIII. Vulnerable Persons

Particular attention should be given to persons with specific needs and vulnerable groups.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
9	Pregnant women, children and infants, as well as senior citizens and elderly are at-risk to health-related problems because of their current food, hygiene and sanitation status.	No response monitored during the assessment period	Thorough health assessment to determine the over-all health situation of the IDPs and provide adequate health support. Provision of vitamins and some assistive devices would be a big help.

IX. Core relief items (CRIs)

Particular attention should be given to vulnerable persons in need of core relief items.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
10	Only limited supplies of Core Relief Items were distributed provided to the IDPs. IDPs assessed were all home - based but still shows issues on the areas they are staying, houses where they seek refuge were not spacious and could not cater large number of individuals. The belongings of IDPs that they have brought when they fled were placed in an uncovered spaces. There were about 26 families that are settled in a small compound during assessment.	60 families were provided with hygiene kits by UnYPhil Women,	In need of Core Relief items for IDPs particularly hygiene kits, solar lamps, plastic tarpaulins, mosquito nets, etc.

PERSONS OF CONCERN (Breakdown by Location)

Location (Origin)								Location (Current)				
No. of Families	+/-	No. of Persons	+/-	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Exact Location
204		1,020	+/-	Maguindanao	Sultan Sa Barongis	Gadungan	Proper 1 & 2	Maguindanao	Sultan Sa Barongis	Gadungan Kulambog	Proper, Lebal	Home-based

NEEDS ANALYSIS	Remarks
Protection	The unresolved and recurring conflict between the warring parties continue to threaten the lives and safety of the civilians, this also resulted to cyclical displacement and continue to hamper peace and security in the municipality.
Food	The IDP families experience scarcity of food and resources. IDPs food stocks brought during the evacuation will no longer suffice should they continue to stay longer in their temporary ECs. LGU has already provided some assistance and still planning to add more food relief packs to cater the need of IDPs in terms of food.
Shelter	Damage and needs assessment in the affected barangay to determine the extent of the reported damage to civilian houses and other properties. Provision of materials for the repair of the damaged houses.
WASH	Water-testing of the source of drinking water. Provision of potable water source available to all IDPs should their current drinking water source found to be not safe. . Provision of potable water and additional hygiene kit available to all IDPs in the area.
Education	Support and psychosocial debriefing to the displaced children and adolescents. Consider the current situation of displaced children and the flexibility on the schedules of both submission and distribution of modules.
HLP	The IDPs are anxious about the condition of their farms and livestock left in their places of origin. Their farm crops are at-risk to damage if left unattended for a long period of time. To address this, there is a need to establish conditions that would encourage IDP's safe and voluntary return like genuine resolution of the conflict, or negotiate access of IDPs to attend their farms and livestock left in their places of origin.
Health	COVID – 19 preventive health protocols were not observed. IDPs do not wear face mask. Provision of health kits, health orientation and information campaign materials on COVID-19 awareness is needed.
Core Relief Items	IDPs assessed were all home - based but still shows issues on the areas they are staying, houses where they seek refuge were mostly small and could not cater large number of individuals. Most of the properties of IDPs were just placed outside without adequate cover. There were about 26 families in just one compound during assessment. Hence, Core Relief items for IDPs particularly Hygiene kits, solar lamps, plastic tarpaulins, mosquito nets are needed.
GBV	There are no reported cases of gender – based violence so far. But women and girls are at-risk to gender-based violence in their current location. Hence, a GBV monitoring and reporting should be popularized.

IDP ASSESSMENT REPORT

The IDP Protection Assessment Form aims to provide a starting point for information and analysis that can help humanitarian agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders concerning instances of forced displacement or solutions (repatriation, resettlement, integration). The number of people displaced/affected may differ from the number in need of humanitarian assistance. To the extent possible, the terminology used in the Dashboard reflects the *UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* and other sources of international law and practice. The information reported in the IDP Protection Assessment Forms has been received from members of the Protection Cluster across Mindanao. Consequently, unreported cases of forced displacement and solutions are not reflected. Updates will be provided as and when more information is received from members. Although efforts are made to verify the data, the Protection Cluster takes no responsibility for the incompleteness or inaccuracy of the information. At the end of every month, this data is compiled and distributed through the '**Protection Dashboard**'. The information provided in this IDP Assessment Report does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.

MINDANAO VIRTUAL PROTECTION COORDINATION PLATFORM (MVPCP)

In the present circumstances where no limited physical access to IDPs is possible, and humanitarian actors are adjusting response using alternative modalities to access people in need including relying on social media, phones and other online communication tools to maintain regular communication with protection monitors within IDP community, as well as host communities, Mindanao Virtual Protection Coordination Platform (MVPCP) will strengthen coordination among relevant actors with a protection role (from regional and provincial down to municipal and community level) in Mindanao

Under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) and with full participation of key state agencies: DSWD, BARMM READI and IATF, members of MVPCP will work closely to ensure that COVID-19 related prevention and response initiatives at the national level include IDPs, while at the same time closely monitoring their application to ensure that IDPs have access to basic services. Members of the MVPCP will work closely to ensure timely prevention of and response to protection issues in Mindanao including BARMM region and facilitate timely information-sharing with the IDP community on health measures in response to COVID-19.

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

UNHCR works in partnership with government entities, INGOs, NGOs, CSOs, and UN Agencies, and other organizations. Its primary role is to share information on protection risks and needs and to facilitate coordinated intervention among the various actors involved in IDP protection. UNHCR has project partnership with CFSI, CHR, ACCORD, MMI, KI, TKI, ACTED and IRDT covering Mindanao island including BARMM region. In addition to its project partnership, UNHCR works closely with local authorities and Mindanao Humanitarian Actors including: UNICEF | IOM | OCHA | UNDP | UNFPA | UNHABITAT | WFP | WHO | OXFAM | ACTION AGAINST HUNGER | CARE | UNWOMEN | ICRC | SAVE THE CHILDREN | KFPDI | PRC

For more information, please visit the Protection Cluster website <http://www.protectioncluster.org/philippines/> or e-mail us at PHICOPRC@unhcr.org

2021



UNHCR MAIN OFFICE

6th Floor, GC Corporate Plaza, 150 Legaspi Street
Legaspi Village, 1229 Makati City, Philippines

UNHCR FIELD OFFICE (COTABATO)

local office address: 22 Ilang Ilang, Cor, Rosales St.
RH6, 9600 Cotabato City, Philippines

www.unhcr.org